#### NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST. 182 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897.

THE WEATHER .- Official forecasts for to-day indicate rain; stationary temperature.

A RESPITE FROM AGITATION.

It is not probable that the summary est of all Americans, extinguishment by the Senate of Pres-

are as they are.

welcome discussion of the monetary question, and the Sen- tious to enrich themselves though their fellows starve. ators representing silver constituencies would not have dared to adopt the precipitate practice of the House and pass the Stone bill practically without discussion. We should have had a "battle of the standards" all Summer UNPROFITABLE and far into the Fall. There are those who would view with entire satisfaction the reopening of the heated contention of last Summer, but they are not numbered among the leaders in finance and business. What manufacturers and merchants ask is peace from political contention. Democrats and Republicans alike should be willing to give the new tariff a chance to prove its good or bad qualities unhampered by conditions springing from the untimely agitation of another vexed political issue.

Even had the President's desire been acquiesced in and the commission promptly created, the public debate must have raged. And at the end to what good? So positive is the divergence of opinion upon the currency that the report of the commission could have been forecast with practical accuracy as soon as its members were announced. It would be received in Congress as an ex parte statement purely, and would meet the fate which has attended the report of pretty nearly every similar commission-swift oblivion.

By the Senate's action business gains a respite of some the regular session of Congress the issue of monetary reform shall take precedence over all others.

BRYANISM

A rather unfortunate epigram, from whatever point of view it be considered, is affoat in the country press credited to Mr. Depew. It has a DISCONTENT. strangely familiar sound and an air of remodelled antiquity, so the credit

"Bryanism is discontent," says the sage Depew, and the phrase is being echoed with oracular approval wherever

nds-in short, everywhere. t if Bryanism is discontent, Bryanism must have y grown in the last few months, and bids fair to ceedingly in the months to come. When the Fall begins, when folk come back to town with "flats"

aw, will there not be discontent? he workingman finds his sugar costing him seva year more, and reflects that the increased

When the resident of the treeless plains finds the lumwith which he rears his little shanty taxed that lumdionaires may be freed from competition and multimillions, will he accept his penury in calm con-

> broad over the land, seeing the National Legilled by the trusts, the State Legislatures onopolistic corporations, the courts impoegated wealth, the people despoiled by lized extortion which shrewd and con-devise, what can be expected of the

that prey on the nation?

OF

The suicide of the little East Side ton for help to enforce his demands.

and the law of supply and demand."

How true all this is. Let us contrast the hopeless am- shell." dents eschew dangerous economic theories.

pendent for their daily bread upon others. In the Land of cruelly maltreated, not by irresponsible ruffians, but by Greater minds than his have been seized with projects might cause considerable disturbance in Wall Street. which at first seemed as chimerical as these-but at last were inwrought in the civilization of the world. Enough with ardor, stumbled and fell to rise no more.

Once there was a boy presumably brought under "wholethat he was lazy and cherished an ambition to join a cir- price. cus. Clearly he was just a normal boy, however abnormal he has been as a man. Early in his manhood he looked out on the competitive system and found it bad. But unlike the East Side dreamer, he had no desire to abolish it for the good of his fellows, but rather strove to control it for his own exceeding profit. Embarking in the oil business, he so shrewdly ingratiated himself with the railroads that no rival could compete with him. One by one his opponents made terms with him and delivered over their New York is about ready to imitate London and celebrate the plants to his ownership. Having defeated competition for longest rain on record.

his own profit, he turned his attention to the "law of supply and demand" which poor Benjamin so hopelessly attacked. Controlling all possible agencies for refining oil tacked. Controlling all possible agencies for refining oil and most of the means for its shipment, he quickly set this theoretically immutable law at naught. The demand was what he chose to make it. Any supply in excess of this C AN FRANCISCO, July 27.—In case supply and demand" he has been made perhaps the rich- territory he must be guided by the mining

Rockefeller is but a type. Havemeyer, Duke, Armour, which are the principal features of the ident McKinley's plan for a Currency Flint-a score of managers of trusts have successfully at- statute provided for governing placer min-Commission will be very widely de- tacked the competitive system and overturned the law of ers and their locations of property: plored. Self-appointed spokesmen for supply and demand. They, having come "under wholesome the "business interests," which are re- influences," have operated for their own advantage, and, ported to be so distressed over the existing currency sys- growing enormously rich, have beggared others. It is only tem, particularly have reason for satisfaction that the facts the dreamer who attacks competition in the hope of benefiting his fellows who is rebuffed and given over to distress The only alternative to the action taken by the Senate and despair. Competition and the law of supply and dewas prolonged debate. The silver forces in the country mand yield readily to the shrewder assaults of those ambi-

Our friends in the English press, always so anxious to see America humbled for her own good, are really taking Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii seriously. They think it means war unless we abandon our

policy. The same impression seems to be prevalent in Japan, where the naval officers who tasted glory during the Chinese disturbance are ambitious to fly at higher

We credit the responsible statesmen who conduct the Mikado's Government with too much ability to suppose that they contemplate the idea of measuring strength with the United States over a group of islands to which Japan has no historical or moral claim. A war between Japan and the United States would be a most illogical proceeding-disastrous to Japan, unprofitable and annoying to us. There is nothing that either side could expect to get out of such a contest. It is hardly likely that even the most enthusiastic Japanese jingo imagines that it would be possible for his country to conquer the United States and levy an indemnity, or shave off a slice of territory to pay the expenses of the war. On our side, while we could undoubtedly destroy the Japanese fleet, blockade Japan's seaport months from extreme currency agitation. But it must not cities and occupy her outlying islands, we should find it forgotten that the President's message means that at more trouble than it was worth to make a serious impression on the body of the country, and, besides, Japan has nothing that we want. We might occupy some of her coast towns and exact an indemnity for their return, but that would be poor compensation for the sacrifices of a

On the whole, therefore, it is to be hoped that Japan may prove sensible, and rest satisfied with those graceful diplomatic remonstrances in which she shines to such good advantage. Of course, this Republic cannot abandon its rights under threat, but it would be most vexatious to be compelled to fight a people with whom we have no real he public spirited head of the Vanderbilt system has ground of quarrel and whose defeat could not be turned to our advantage, just because they insisted on setting up a claim to a corner of our back garden.

The bumptious attitude of some of the Japanese and the English mischief makers that are egging them on increases the regret that the Senate could not have found bished and clothes to be bought, only to find time in the midst of its more absorbing duties to the Sugar everything higher than before the passage of the Trust to ratify the Hawaiian annexation treaty and so end the tension. If it had done that matters would have been brought to a crisis at once, and we should have been spared the dangerous exchange of recrimination that is likely to prevail for the next five months. As it is, the but to enhance the profits of a millionaire trust, will he not best thing President McKinley can do is to hoist the American flag in Honolulu, as Harrison did. There will never be another Cleveland to haul it down.

> MOROCCO CUBA.

The Americans who have thought they detected a certain weakness in the dealings of our Government with foreign countries will be reassured by the news from Morocco. sent two cruisers there to intimidate

the barbarous natives, and we have been brilliantly successful in impressing them with a sense of our power. As

The demonstration by the United States war ships San Franontent and is hurtful, the way to dis- noring of the rights and claims of Americans has embittered the the discontent which is its cause. What relations between them and the natives for some time, and finally congress do to this end save to increase the culminated in the desperate assault by the Moors on the servant on the poor and people in moderate means and of Mr. Burke, who was earrying money to the bank. Mr. Burke astly increase the riches of the little army of mercenaries promptly demanded reparation, but the Moorish Foreign Minister refused to act, and the attitude of the Moorish officials was so overbearing that Mr. Burke felt compelled to appeal to Washing-

THE PROFITS boy who was mentally unstrung by The appeal was promptly heeded; the San Francisco much brooding over the sorrows and and Raleigh were sent to Tangler, and the terrified court hardships of his class and the seeming officials immediately proceeded to pay the American repfailure of his effort to fit himself to aid resentatives unprecedented honors. The questions in disin mitigating them, moves our con- pute are rapidly approaching a settlement, "but the incitemporary the Times to something very like crocodile dent is being taken advantage of to make a display of tears. "If he had lived," says the Times, "probably some- American force at the towns along the coast which will thing would have come of Benjamin's dreaming, and if he insure better protection and more privileges for the/Amercould have been brought under wholesome influences he icans and their property hereafter. Everything possible might have accomplished something better than leading will be done to make such a display as will impress the his fellow mortals in a hopeless revolt against competition Moors with the notion that in the future all just claims of Americans will be backed up, if necessary, by shot and

hitions and the untimely fate of Benjamin Simon with the | It is gratifying to American patriotic pride to know that glorious career and steady rise to wealth, influence and we are still able to enforce respect for our citizenship in admitted holiness of another boy, now grown to manhood Morocco. We have sent two war ships to cruise threatand widely known as a benefactor of colleges whose presi-eningly along the coasts of His Shereefian Majesty because certain Moorish ruffians assaulted, for purposes of rob-Benjamin Simon, born in poverty, nurtured amid sur-bery, the servant of an American citizen and were not pler shall be entitled. roundings which might well stifle ambition of every sort, punished. We have not had a war ship at Havana or any had somewhere in him a spark of lofty purpose. He looked other Cuban port since the outbreak of the present revoabout him and saw his neighbors poor, squalld and de- lution, although hundreds of American citizens have been the Free there was no freedom for them. The sight moved Spanish officials, and many of them have been barbarously film to aspire not to riches or freedom for himself, but to murdered. Our forbearance in this case can hardly be due ducation, to that quality of mind which might help him to fear of Spain. The difference between our summary in discover for his neighbors a way out of their wretched- treatment of the Sultan of Morocco and our distinguished of the men exclaimed: ness and give him power to lead them in it. What matters it if in his immaturity he talked of the co-operative Tangler could be bombarded without a decline of a single his commonwealth or the overthrow of the capitalistic system? point in the stock market, while firmness toward Spain

In the House of Commons yesterday it was explained that the that the boy cherished at least a high ideal, pursued it East Indian Railway, owned by the Government, had bought 7,708 some influences." Of his boyhood history has left no rec- is a pity we have no official means of discovering whether the ord, and rumor only makes it picturesque with the story American bidders would sell rails in their home market at a like sauce,

laws of that country. He must therefore bear in mind and obey these regulations.

ver which the water extends when the water is

shall be entitled to drain his own charge.

shall be deemed to be abandoned of coupation and entry by any the same shall have remained unviving days by the grantee thereof person in his behalf for the space to hours unless sickness or other mae may be shown to the satisfaction of the space of the space

d or of the lands has not re-prof the purchase money of must be paid to the Crown surface rights will issue the fired the mining rights. The will either be refunded to d when he is entitled to be credited to him on ac-

### The Merry Jester.

When the police arrived they immediately

Was his death a natural one? "Certainly," replied the companion with him at the time he died.

"Onlie right," was the reply, "had to shoot "But you said his death was a natural one," they protested. "Well, wasn't it natural that he should die

"Oh!" shricked the landlady, as the landlady's

# DAKOTA DIVORCES THAT ARE GOOD IN NEW YORK.

demand might as well be poured out on the ground. For his "revolt against the competitive system and the law of so long as he locates a claim in Cauadian A Lawyer Who Was Retained Explains Why the Bull, Yznaga, Zoborowski, Chanfer, Blaine and de Steuers Divorces Are Valid.

> HAVE been somewhat startled, and, to some extent, indignant, at the articles which have appeared in the public press of this city in reference to the case of McGewn vs. McGown, lately decided by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, regarding the invalidity of so-called Dakota divorces. The decision is exactly power extends. "Miner" temale over the sign of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals for many years, and it amounts to simply this—that where a husband and wife are residents of this State and either one of them obtains a residence in another State and obtains a divorce according to the laws of that State, on grounds recognized by the statute of the State of which above the ground and at least one foot from that least one foot from that least one foot from the laws of the boundaries of that State upon a resident and the resident defendant in the state upon a resident. the defendant is concerned the courts of this State will not recognize the divorce as valid here. This, in a nutshell, is all there is to it, and it is simply a question of he fixed by the valid here. This, in a nutshell, is all there is to it, trict the claim the State passing upon the status of its own citizens, an the territory

The State where the plaintiff resides has a perfect right to pass upon the status ry of the Yukon) and its of any of its own citizens in reference to the matrimonial relations, so far as the Nature and Size of Claims.

1. Bar diggings. A strip of land 100 feet wide boundaries of Penoyer vs. Neff, 25 U. S. The other State where the demurk and thence extending along fendant resides may refuse to recognize the decision of the fermer State so far as the status of the defendant is concerned, he or she being a resident within its boundiggings shall daries. Each time an article comes out there are brought in the names of certain rly as possible at shall be inside the state of the claim also one at each the edge of the claim.

The shall be inside the claim also one at each the edge of the sel in several of these cases, and as each article seems to intimate that their divorces claim Mrs. Zborowski and Mrs. Amelie Rives Spanier. As I had the honor of being counted the sel in several of these cases, and as each article seems to intimate that their divorces iced could be questioned, I take the liberty of stating through your columns exactly why none of these divorces can be questioned, as well as hundreds of others that have four corners a mid only question is one of jurisdiction. The law of New York allows an absolute shall be legibly and only question is one of jurisdiction. The law of New York allows an absolute and the date diverce only upon one ground—namely, adultery. The laws of these other States allow all be 500 feet absolute divorce for many other causes, which in this State are simply causes for of the mineral separation; and the law of this State also recognizes the fact that when a divorce is extend in width thench on each granted by any sister State and service of the summous upon the defendant has been made within the borders of the State where the action is brought, whether it is in Dakota or anywhere else, or if the defendant submits himself to the tright angles jurisdiction of the court by appearing personally or by an attorney of record by serving a notice of appearance or retainer, as it is usual-taim. One of all be legibly and the court by appearing personally or by an attorney to the water by called, or an unswer in the case, then the divorce is perfectly valid in this Stage, and the courts here will so declare it.

The law is well settled here in the case of Jones vs. Jones, 108, N. Y., page 15. In that case the husband commenced an action in May, 1882, in this State against his wife for divorce, but before it was tried the defendant had obtained a decree of divorce in Texas by a soit commenced by her in that State against her husband by shall discover a the filing of a petition dated July 28, 1882, some two months after her husband's case was commenced, and had her husband served with a copy of the petition and of the citation in the action in the city of New York. The husband appeared in the case in Texas and filed an answer by an attorney protesting that the court had no jurisdiction of his person, and that he appeared for the purpose of the motion only, and moved to quash the service of the citation and the netice on the ground, among others, that the service was defective and not sufficient in law to give the court jurisdiction. He for a grant for the same shall followed this by a special pien to the jurisdiction, special exceptions to the period the same shall provided or supported or supported or supported by a special pien to the jurisdiction, special exceptions to the period for supported by a special exceptions to the period for supported by a special pien to the jurisdiction, special exceptions to the period for supported by a special pien to the jurisdiction, special exceptions to the period for the same shall be a special pien to the jurisdiction, special exceptions to the period for the same shall be a special pien to the jurisdiction, special exceptions to the period for the same shall be a special pien to the jurisdiction, special exceptions to the period for the same shall be a special pien to the jurisdiction of the same shall be a special pien to the jurisdiction of the same shall be a special pien to the jurisdiction of the same shall be a special pien to the jurisdiction of the same shall be a special pien to the same shall be a speci an amended petition, charging her husband, in addition to the matter stated in the original petition, with falsely charging her with unchastity and with using indecent it is situated original petition, with falsely charging her with unchastity and with using indecent ation thereof, if of the commission and opprobrious language to her. The husband, on the 6th of December, 1882, filed an amounted answer, protesting as before that the court had no jurisdiction of his pery additional ten. son, and containing special pleas and a general denial as in the first answer. The court

o absence of the gold overruled the husband's motion to quash the service of the citation and notice, and person whom he may nise in his absence.

On May 4, 1883, the husband filed a second amended answer, still protesting against granted for a claim of by the applicant in cided in these resolution. And moved for a continuance of the case until the next term, to enclose in the claim was risked the December form 1883, and a judgment for a continuance of the case was tried at the claim was risked the December form 1883, and a judgment form about the case was tried at at the claims was staked the December term, 1883, and a judgment for absolute divorce rendered for the plaintiff. The husband then appealed to the Supreme Court of Texas, where the of \$15 shall be charged the annual fee of \$100 for each strs.

In a claim the removal of any thereof or any person acting the purpose of changing the lairn shall act as a forfeiture lairn shall act as a forfeiture to be renewed and his receipt to the renewed and his receipt to the renewed and his receipt to the renewed his pulled to the Supreme Court of Fixes, where the indignment was rendered the wife filed a supplementary to the substant in the case then pending, brought by the husband in New York, setting to the pending, brought by the husband in New York, setting to the pending, brought by the husband in New York, setting to the pending to the brought by the husband in New York, setting to the pending to the pend Court of Appeals, by Mr. Justice Andrews, says, among other things: "The validity of the Terms decision is assailed on the ground that the courts in that State never acquired jurisdiction over the person of the defendant. If this contention is well founded, it is eonelusive against giving any effect to the Texas decree. The judgment of another State may be impeached for want of jurisdiction of the person or subleet matter when it comes in question in our courts, and it is firmly settled that the judgment of a court of another State is binding here only so far as the court render-

Without my giving the opinion in full the court says:

Without my giving the opinion in this the court says:

"The Texas court against an invisible tion of the person of the defendant in the action there by service of the process, and cites the many cases in this State from Kerr vs. Kerr, in the 41st N. Y. up to O'Dea vs. O'Dea, in 101 N. Y."

But then it follows it up by the further statement "but notwithstanding the ineffectual proceeding to acquire jurisdiction of the defendant by the service of notice in this State it was nevertheless competent for the defendant by a general appearance in the action or other equivalent act to submit to the jurisdiction of the Texas court and thereby bind himself by the judgment pronounced."

I the court then says "We think the judgment of the Texas court became and And the court then says "We think the judgment of the Texas court became and next day but one she presented the Pinaberson for their own use upon the presented by the regulation of the shall be entitled to the use of water naturally flowing through an and not already lawfully aphall in the opinion of the gold necessary for the working in the court then says "We think the judgment of the Texas court became and next day but one she presented the Pinaberson of their own use upon to make a pinding adjudication on the defendant therein for the reason that the defendant foros with a platoon of small purblind dachshunds, her offspring. That is, the off-saying couldn't be called all dachshunds, her offspring couldn't be called all dachshund, but were partly the common yellow dog abundant in the opinion of the gold necessary for the working in the claim of the pinding of an answer and context the claim of the right given by the laws of Texas to file sick, and he went South for his health.

an answer and contest the claim of the plaintiff. He went within the jurisdiction and was represented by attorneys there. He voluntarily filed his answer after first seeking to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction over his person. The effect of this proceeding was declared by statute to be equivalent to an appearance in the action and te dispense with the service of a citation. The defendant was bound by the consequences which the statute affixed to that proceeding. He had a full opportunity to be heard and present his defence in that proceeding and avail himself of it. The litigation was, we think, conclusively ended by that final decree in that State.

I think no lawyer will dispute that this is the law of the State of New York at the present time, and it seems to me wrong that the names of people brought out in the prominence that they have been brought out, affecting their family relations, where in each and every case the defendant submitted himself to the jurisdiction of and appeared in the court in which the divorce was granted. In each of the four cases named above, which are so prominently and commonly brought before the public whenever this question of a Western divorce is mentioned, the defendant appeared and submitted to jurisdiction. In two cases, particularly the Blaine case and the De Stuers case, the case was fought bitterly by the defendant. These States give means of relief and happy lives in the future to many people who have made mistages in early life in marriages, and yet who cannot without forfeiting their entire self-nespect get decrees of divorce separating them here, and must live married, and yet unmarried, a burden to each other and their friends and relatives, a living exhibition to their children, if they have any, of the infelicities of unhappy marital life, and the bickerings that ensue, the harsh words that are said, the blows that may be struck or the quarrels that may take place are none of them causes within this State for the absolute separation which people recognize should occur between these parties, because having been mismated once it is no sign that they may not be properly mated in the future, or, at least, live happy lives singly and by themselves, and it is neither connivance nor sollusion for the parties to agree that a divorce shall be granted, or for the defendant to allow, or submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court.

Section 2.567 of the Compiled Laws of Dakota (and this is the law of both North and South Dakota and California) is as follows:

"Connivance is the corrupt consent of one party to the commission of the acts of the other constituting the cause of divosce." This, as any layman can readily see, goes to the commission of the acts. To illustrate, if a husband and wife should agree that one or the other should use bitter, hard language to the other and inflict blows upon the other before witnesses for the purpose of getting testimony on which a divorce could be granted, this would be connivance; but if the acts had been committed without this agreement, then the simple fact that they agreed that those acts should be considered, or that divorce should be granted, would not constitute county-ance.

Section 2,568 defines collusion, which is as follows: "Collusion is an agreement life, and the bickerings that ensue, the harsh words that are said, the blows that

In the House of Commons yesterday it was explained that the East Indian Railway, owned by the Government, had bought 7,708 tons of steel ralls in the United States because the American bid was £8,676 less than the lowest English bid. That is more than \$5 a ton less than the lowest English bid. That is more than \$5 a ton less than the lowest English bid. That is more than \$5 a ton less than the English were ready to offer steel ralls for. It is a pity we have no official means of discovering whether the American bidders would sell rails in their home market at a like price.

The War Department wants to enlarge the Chicago River, regardless of the fact that a very little of that stream goes a long way.

It is beginning to look as if Professor Andree's return trip were indednitely postpored.

Mr. Reed found that Mr. Havemeyer was somewhat of a "jemmer" himself.

Mr. Reed found that Mr. Havemeyer was somewhat of a "jemmer" himself.

New York is about ready to imitate London and celebrate the longest rain on record.

"Oh" a hiricked the landiady, as the indialady, as the indialady, as the indialady as the indialady

## The Moving Tale of a Dachshund.

RACKSTRAW PINAFORO Is no nelgibors say it will end in a divorce, and that, indeed, as this is written Mrs. Pinaforo is frembling on the brink of litigation calculated to give her all of Rackstraw Pinaforo's money, her liberty and her maiden name. R. Rackstraw Plnaforo has taken spartments at the Hoffman, and in ready for the worst.

It was the other evening when R. Rackstraw Pinaforo laid bare the story of his troubles to a friend. The rift in the domestic bliss of the Pinnfores, it would appear, found its start in a dog. R. Rackstraw Pluaforo had been over to Washington visiting Amos Cummings. He failed to see Mr. Cummings, and, like most men when they fall in any enterprise, R. Rackstraw Pinaforo started for home. Arrivng at his front gate he beheld a low, long, lark, rakish-looking animal riding at slumbrous anchor on his front steps. Weeks afterward when he consulted a naturalist Rackstraw Pinaforo learned that the ribal name of the animal was "Dachs-

Now, a dachshund is a dog of peculiar apearance. It was no wonder R. Rackstraw Pinaforo fell a prey to amazement at the sight thereof. For one matter a dachshund four feet long, and that, too, without eing able to assign a sufficient reason for t. A dachshund's longitude is out of all nsistency with the balance of its geo graphical make up. Before R. Rackstraw Pinaforo disturbed the dachshund he called is neighbor, a naval expert, by the way, md asked him what he thought was the genus and species of the animal be bad ound infesting his steps. By this time the iachshund sat up, and after batting its seal-brown eyes several times and yawnness at R. Rackstraw Pinaforo and the naval expert. The marine scientist gave it as his view that the dachshund was a dog; s to the sort of dog he was not clear. He would have to take the dachshund on a rial trip to determine its sort. However, e said that the dachshund was not a lineof-battle dog, and the length of its legs-six inches-precluded any theory that it was of the cruiser class.

The expert gave as an off-hand opinion that it was a torpedo dog. But it was poorly constructed, he said, and even at half speed would not be able to turn itself in less than a quarter of a mile. He confessed, however, that he had never met such a dog except when he had been drink-ing very hard, on which occasion he had

R. Rackstraw Pinaforo had a notion that from the homelike air of the dachshund it had been prevalent about his premises for some time. He would break it of that habit at once. R. Rackstraw Pinaforo thereupon bestowed upon the dachshund a fervid kick, which curied it up like a horseshoe and brought Mrs. Plunforo to he door. She came by virtue of the yells of the dachshund. She said the animal was her property—the gift of a friend. It missing R. Rackstraw Pinaforo when he was away. The dachshund's name, by the which is deprived of the ballot except in Kausas and Wyoming, The following morn-Rackstraw Pluaforo arose early and placing Nellie's rope in the hands of a negro as a sacred trust, told bim to chapon her to the East River and drown her. The negro asked \$2, which, it seems, s the local price for assassinating a dog, The negro, however, basely deceived R. Rackstraw Pinaforo. He did not drown ellie, but took her home for his family to

After Nellie was gone Mrs. Pinaforb acused R. Rackstraw Pinaforo of compassing her death. He denied it, but was disbe eved, and a coolness sprang up. Time ran into March last, and R. Rackstraw Pinafore had just arranged to subdue this coolness and reconquer his wife's love with a list of Spring frocks. It wasn't necessary, lowever, as Nellie at this crisis escaped from Congo detention and came home. The

This is as far as the dachshund and her resultant yellow-dog-dachshunds figure in the woes of R. Rackstraw Pinaforo. While South he devoted himself to libations of the extract of the sawtooth palmetto, a lightsome herb of those regions, and the identi-cal vegetable old Ponce de Leon was scouting for when bunting his fountain of eternal youth. The other day R. Rackstraw Pineforo returned, filled with bug juice, saw palmetto and gayety. He repaired to his home about midnight as drunk as a sailor. He had been away a month. He opened the door, and his first official act was to step on a Turkish mat, skate the length of the hall, and land, hilariously, on is head. His bump of amativeness, plenty large as the game stood, was swelled to twice its normal size. When R. Rackstraw Pinaforo examined into the cause of his sall down the hall, he learned that his wife had caused a floor of polished wood to be put in during his vacation. This would never do. R. Rackstraw Pinaforo did not care to gilde about his premises like a ghost; he preferred to plod. It was safer. Rackstraw Pinaforo went down to the furnace, and, procuring a pull of ashes, he corrected the danger by powdering the iall floor and stairway with cinders a la the pavement of January, Mrs. Pinaforo appeared just as R. Rackstraw Pinaford oncluded arrangements, which made his front hall less of a threat to human life. From that point, according to R. Rackstraw Pinaforo, Mrs. Pinaforo became nothing short of a menace to a free people, It all ended in his taking apartments at the Hoffman, and her taking legal advice,

Not Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Verse. Editor New York Journal:

In the July number of The Optimist a poem entitled "The Wind That Blows" appears with my name as author. I never and the verses before, and the use of my name by the editor is a piece of bold impertinence. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

A Porch Party. [Atchison Globe.]

Some one writes to ask what a porch party is. It is a party where the guests scatter their meion rind and cake crumbs on the porch, in-

Only the Good. [Washington Star.]
Russell Sage's recent remarks indicate that hat is drifting toward the belief that only the good

get rich. Yet Some Do Try It.

run r. dally paper on that principle.

(Tit-Bits.) "No news is good news," but it wont do to